OPP. CIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SE-THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SEcure the leased wire service of the Associated Press; controls exclusively for Topeka the Full Day Service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraph operator in the STATE JOURNAL office is employed for the sole purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7:30 a, in. till 4:00 p. m. (with bulletins of important news up to 6 p. m.) over a wire running into this office and used only for the day Associated Press business between the hours above named.

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Report.

Le The State Journal has a regular average Daily Local Circulation in Topeka of more than all other Capital City Dailles Combined, and Double that of its principal competitor—a very creditable morning news-Aper.

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quipped with a Lightning Web Perfecting
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lece of printing machinery in the state.

Weather Indications.

Washington, May 3.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday: For Kansas—Fair, except showers in eastern portion today; clear in the southwest portion tonight; warmer Friday, variable winds.

CLEVELAND'S mind is now torn with doubt as to whether he loves England more or hates silver less.

THE Republicans elected every officer in Phoenix, Arizona. The Democrats probably carried Tombstone.

VAN ALEN, Astor and other gold bugs who have gone abroad may yet be driven back on us by silver sentiments there. Every rose has its thorn.

THE big Republican gains all over Indiana would Indicate that Cuckoo Voorhees isn't thoroughly appreciated by allof his fellow citizens.

THE doctors appointed to inquire into the cholera scourge at Lisbon say it is not cholera, but only gastro-enteritis. That's the people are prostituted by the use of just what everybody thought.

MonE than two thousand sacred images are used in Russia every year. Cleveland then needn't worry about losing his job here when so many others are open else-

FROM the number of Populist congressmen who rushed in to defend Coxey, Browne and Jones, it may be doubtful whether they will get the full benefit of

sage, it is said will criticise, the previous | then they will demand a restoration of administration severely. Harrison's chances for a renomination grow brighter every day.

Congress it seems may be depended on to act insolently and blunderingly always. An attempt to have the clubbing of citizens investigated was promptobjected to in the house.

KELLY's nine it is reported easily solved the elusive curves of the Des Moines pitcher, but the struggle will come when they try to cope with the devious ways of congress,

Is every body of men that marched the streets carrying a banner on which was displayed a device were arrested, the members of almost every secret order in the country would be in jail.

THE youth that "through an Alpine village passed" and carried a "banner with a strange device," would have been spared his sad fate if he could only have encountered a Washington policeman.

IF Carl Browne is an ass and Coxey a fool, as General Kelly says, they ought to find lots of congenial company in Washlugton. It would be a shame to shut them up in jail away from their com-

"THE sentiment of the bimetallic convention in London was decidedly in favor of silver. Since it is now quite English to be on the side of the white metal, perhaps Cleveland and some more of the lion worshippers will come over.

IT is said that the Democrats spent \$100,000 in the Third Ohio district to secure the election of Sorg. If they make as great efforts all over the country to carry the next election perhaps here is the solution of the financial stringency.

A LARGE number of residents of Albany, N. Y., oppose woman suffrage because their votes would be so easily bought. You don't hear Tammany complain about a prospective fall in the price of votes. The argument sounds strange to come from New York.

Is SECRETARY OF STATE OSBORN going to burn all these houses at night, or is it to be done in the daytime? If the farmers are trading borses and cows for Winchesters, about how many good milk cows is a nice improved model Winchester worth? The public is quite interested and, like the Yankee, "wants to know."

THE morning paper devotes a column to the STATE JOURNAL again in its customary fish woman style. Since this paper six weeks ago, proved that its carrier circulation was 4,742 in Topeka along side of the morning paper's 2,300, that sheet has been chewing wormwood. Well. here's another dose to show whether the JOURNAL's course is popular or not. The city carrier circulation of this paper was 5,061 last night.

THE COXEYITES'LL GET YOU.

BY FRED BADGER. BY FRED BADGER.

An' he tells the beautifist stories how he's goin' to have his way;

How he's goin' to free the poor man from the bondage of his toli,

So's he'll have time to clip coupons while the banker tills the soil.

And you'd better listen, congress, wat this noise is all about

Or the Caxeyites'll git you,

you don't watch out.

Ouet they was a littl' congress an' it wouldn't heed the prayers.

Of the poor folks livin' westward, so they marched down unawares.

An' took it by the britches, an' you orter heard An' when they turned the bed clothes down it wasn't there at all.
So you'd better head this, congress; labor's gittin' mighty stout,
An' the Coxeyites'll git you,
Ef

you don't watch

An' another littl' congress said it wasn't 'fraid An' another littl' congress said it wasn't Traid
a bit,
But the people got riled up onet an they ain't
much left o' it,
For a big biack thing called 'Lection jerked it
almost out o' sight.
An' what's left has 'bout concluded that the
people's nearly right.
An' there's got to be a change soon or they'll be
some war about.
An' the Coxeyites'il git you,
Ef

you don't watch out.

AN OHIO AUTHORITY.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.] The rising to the surface on the stream of humanity of these masses of unemployed men, their faces turned to Washington, with half formed purposes and many of these as impracticable as foam on the sea, is a phenomenon in the history of our country that demands serious

consideration. The driftwood on the surface shows which way the wind blows and the current of a mighty river runs. Back behind this floating mass of discontent and unrest is a much larger and more powerful body, whose discontent is expressed at their home firesides. They are good citizens, but they know that something is wrong in the business world. They see vast fortunes accumulated such as they have never seen before. They see themselves unable to lay up money under the most rigid economy. They are barely able to pay the interest on the mortgages on their homes or farms. They know that by law a fair and just distribution of earnings is prohibited. They know that money in elections. They see a widespread disregard of law and lawmakers. They have no confidence in men who buy positions. Many of these people for the last three years have not had steady work, and during the last year want has stared them in the face. They are the real sufferers-patient but restless. They demand a reformation in the tax laws. They demand justice and fair dealing and the abolition of special privileges and their will must prevail. If this is CLEVELAND's forthcoming Samoan mes- not done, if times do not grow better, silver as a money metal equally with gold. They will not long tolerate legislation which is for plutocracy only. There comes a point where patience ceases to be a virtue. That point is always where injustice to the masses is protected by law. The wrath of God is often but the vengeance of the people trying to break the chains of slavery from their necks. It is the old, old story of history. May wisdom prevent its repetition in our country.

> It is perhaps unnecessary to again call the public attention to the manner in which the Populists are reforming things. The new party came into power in this state less than two years ago, and there has been a pandemonium of investigations and explanations ever since. There has been a row in nearly every state institution and the appointive officers have been changed so often that it has induced confusion. The Populists fought nepotism and yet they have practiced it more than any party ever did before them. The state asylums have become in two or three instances hotbeds of cruelty and the state-house a depot of damaging mistakes. The trouble with the Populists is largely this: They have so much sympathy and pity for themselves that they have none left for anyone else.

> It needs no prophetic eye to see that

there is a cause for this disease in the

body politic.

So MUCH has been said about Kansas and reform that there was nothing surprising in the announcement that this state will be made the battle ground of the equal suffragists this year. Kansas knows a good a thing when she sees it and while it is not denied that she has made mistakes in her choice of reforms at times it is safe to say she will do the right thing about the suffrage matter. Municipal suffrage in Kansas has not been a failure and many towns are better now than they ever were before its advent. Kansas possesses a multitude of level headed, intelligent women who are as able to vote profitably as their lords.

HARPER BROTHERS have sent a contribution to the Republican campaign fund. This doesn't mean that the Weekly has renounced Cleveland but is probably intended as a rebuke to the Democrats who refused to join in servile worship of him. The Republicans can hardly rejoice at the acquisition of a paper whose principal merit consists in the agility with which it jumps from one side to the

THE perversity of the house in refusing to investigate the beating of Washington citizens by policemen would be inexplicable if the country did not already understand congress. Any attempt to look after the interests or inquire into the wrongs of the people, congressmen for the most part seem to regard as a

LUXURIOUS INDIANS. ACROSS A CONTINENT.

A TREMENDOUS UNDERTAKING IS THE TRANSSIBERIAN RAILWAY.

An Enterprise of Great Commercial and Strategio Importance—It Will Develop the Resources of Siberia-Information About That Little Known Country,

The Russian government has at last begun to build the great Siberian railway which has been under consideration for so long a period. The road will be some 5,000 miles in length, extending from Cheliabinsk in the west to Vladivostok in the east. Its cost is estimated at \$270,000,000, and it is hoped that the entire line will be in operation by the year 1900. It is not expected that it will pay expenses for a long time, but it is an investment by the government for economic, industrial and military purposes whose supreme importance cannot be overlooked.

The chief purpose, of course, which the Russian government has in view in building this great railway across Siberia is political. Its significance is clear from the fact that when the line is completed Russia will not only nominally but actually occupy that position in the east of Asia which she now holds among her friends and enemies in Eufope. As the line shortens the distance from European Russia to the east of Asia, in a like measure will the power of Russia increase in the east.

The strategic value of the road can be realized only by those who have made a study of the relations that have for so long existed between England and Rus-



ROUTE OF THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY. sia, the constant friction on the boundaries of their colonies in the east and the apprehension with which each has regarded the slightest movement the other has made in that direction. It is presumed that when the Siberian railway is in operation it will be possible to make the trip from Moscow to Vladivos-

tok inside of 10 days. That Russia evidently had the military possibilities of the road uppermost in her mind when it was decided to proceed with its building is shown by the fact that the estimated capacity of the road is based upon the number of military trains which may be sent over it in 24 hours. For its strategic value alone Russia could well afford to put the \$270,000,000 which is will cost into this railroad, without regard to the other

advantages it offers. In case of hostilities between Russia and England the former country would be able in a comparatively short time to send a large number of troops by means of this great railway system to attack Great Britain's Indian possessions. England would be forced to send her troops by means of transports through the Mediterranean and Suez canal or across the Atlantic, British North America and the Pacific ocean.

From a commercial point of view also the importance of the Siberian road cannot be overestimated. It will furnish means of transportation for the Chinese, Japanese and Indian trade to Europe and divert the commerce of the east that now travels in caravans from the lines it follows farther south. The popular notion of Siberia is that it is a barren waste, extending from the frozen ocean on the north to the burning semitropic plains on the south, and that its chief inhabitants are Russian political prisoners who have been condemned to spend their lives in the mines of this almost unknown region. But this idea is very far from the truth.

As a matter of fact, it embraces enormous areas of exceedingly fertile soil and possesses climatic conditions favorable to the development of agricultural industries. It is also rich in minerals. Iron and coal are found nearly all over Siberia and in veins of exceeding richness. Gold, too, exists in abundance. These mineral deposits are now neglected simply because the present cost of transportation is too high to permit them to be worked profitably. The railway will cheapen the carrying of implements and stores to the mines and increase the supply of laborers, who are not numerous enough in a great many places. It will also facilitate the marketing of the output, and as the road is to be a government institution probably the golden rule of "all the traffic will bear" will not be allowed to throttle the industries it is built to promote.

Hitherto the principal barrier to the development of civilization in Siberia has been the absence of regular communication with European Russia as well as between the most important industrial and administrative centers within the country itself. The railway will remove this barrier and will pour in a flood of immigration from the congested districts in Russia and from other places where the pressure of a landless population upon the limits of subsistence is inimical to the stability of existing insti-

The influence of the new road upon the commerce of the world must not be lost sight of. It will connect 400,000, 000 Chinese and 35,000,000 Japanese more directly with Europe. The journey from Europe through Vladivostok to Shanghai will be made in 18 or 20 days instead of 45 by way of the Suez canal or 85 by way of the American transcontinental railways, as at present. It may also have much to do with determining that great contest between Asiatic and European civilization which farseeing statesmen have declared must one day

The Osages Enjoy Big Incomes and Modern Conveniences [Special Correspondence.]

ABILENE, Kan., April 26 .- It pays to be an Indian-an Osage Indian. They are the richest tribe in the world, and renewed attention has been called to them by the number of visitors to their reservation south of Arkansas City and the improvements that leading men of the tribe are making on their property this spring. Their reservation is mostly occupied by cattlemen as grazing land, and the rental is added to the income of \$375 which each member of the tribe receives in cash annually from the government as interest on the purchase price of lands sold to Uncle Sam long ago. There are but 300 members of the tribe, and they are steadily decreasing in number. They want to sell all their reservation to the government except a farm apiece, divided in severalty, and such a result is likely to occur soon. It will add another cash income to the almeady wealthy redskins' possession.

The Osages have no need to work and consequently spend their days in idleness. They buy recklessly, using every cent of their pension, for why should they save? They will be taken care of as long as they live. Since the opening of the strip towns have been started near the reservation especially to catch their trade, and in some instances success-

A luxury seen nowhere else on the prairies is observable among the dw. 11ings of the reservation. Spacious homes, lawns and buildings are frequent. Private tutors, drivers, servants-all of the Caucasian race—wait on the pleasure of the swarthy skinned Indians. Carriages that would grace Michigan avenue or a New York boulevard roll smoothly over the level prairie roads, drawn by horses that boast the purest blood.

Frank Denoya, one of the prominent leaders, has just completed a \$15,000 new residence that is replete with every modern convenience-baths, steam heat, etc. It is splendidly furnished and would do credit to a city street. Denoya has 12 children, each receiving \$30 a month from the government, besides a land rental of \$8 an acre on 160 acres of bottom land. The family besides has the rental of 1,200 acres of upland, making an annual income of \$12,000, free from taxes. The children are educated free of cost if he desires it. He is well educated and it is said has aspirations for running a newspaper. He subscribes for a large number of papers and magazines and is well abreast of the times. "The Indians," said he to a visitor, "might all have been as well off as the Osages had they been sensible. We dealt with the government like business men, and the government has treated us well. It has no more loyal supporters. than the Osages, and when we receive our lands in severalty we will be found as good citizens as any in the nation."

The Osages certainly have nothing to complain of, and many hardworking settlers around them envy them their C. M. HARGER.

A DISASTROUS HABIT.

The Use of Morphine Increasing In New York and Brooklyn.

[Special Correspondence.] Brooklyn, April 26 .- It is well known to the medical fraternity, if not to others, that the morphine habit is more speedily destructive to the vital powers and the intellect than the excessive use of alcohol. Physicians are largely responsible for the excessive use of this drug by their unwise prescriptions. The Woman's Christian Temperance union of this city has recently made the startling discovery that the girls in the stores and factories of Brooklyn and New York have become addicted to the use of morphine.

How the habit spread it is not difficult to discover. One girl got to using it through medical advice and clung to the habit after the need was past. The drug gave her a temporary vim and force, like alcohol, with what is described as "a soothing, dreamy feeling," and she recommended it to her companions and taught them the use of the hypodermic needle.

Mrs. Louis Vanderhoef, the president of the union, from whom I learn these startling facts, has recently given a great deal of time and care to the study of the spread of this habit, which is as much worse than alcoholic inebriety as drunkenness is worse than the use of mild tobacco. The practice has spread within the past year with a rapidity that is frightful, and once contracted it is excruciating torture to be deprived

Mrs. Vanderhoef says she has discovered in some large establishments where there are hundreds of girls employed the practice is to have one syringe to a floor which the girls take turns in using, for the instruments are expensive, as is the narcotic. Some of these girls have become so confirmed in the use of morphine that they use enough in one day to kill a dozen strong men.

"You can tell the morphine users at once," says Mrs. Vanderhoef, "by the greenish pallor of their complexions, and if they can be induced to bare their arms the scars and pittings of the small ulcers, caused by the syringe, can be seen in all their stages.

The habit soon takes the form of one of the most horrible nervous diseases. It not only destroys the health of the unfortunate and irresponsible victims, but its most startling effect is to debase the moral sense and render it almost impossible for them to tell the truth, particularly when the use of the drug is

The ladies of New York interested in the welfare of working girls have been stimulated to effort by what is being done here, and the result, it is to be hoped, will be to check the spread of the evil, even if those who have contracted the habit cannot be rescued. It is thought that if an investigation is made it will be found that the vice, if such it may be called, is not confined to Krese two cities



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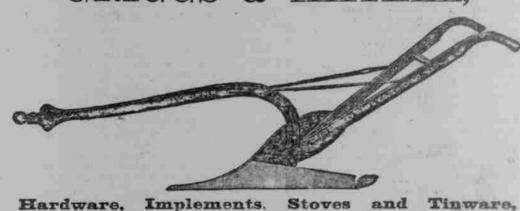


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Mrs. Souder wants to impress upon the minds of the public that she will not be classed as a fortune teller or clairvoyant. Those desiring to see the Doctor should come at once, as her stay in the city is limited.

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